

then delivered a bayonet attack which caused the German losses. In Champagne, northwest of Perthes, the Germans have been forced to evacuate the mine crater which they occupied near Orly. In the part, by an explosion of mines followed by an infantry attack, the enemy's trenches. In the Vosges there was only artillery activity.

The enemy made several slight attacks in the neighborhood of the Perthes. These attacks were made with small arms, especially near Bures, Moucourt, Embremont and St. Martin. All these attempts were easily repulsed.

In Alsace, the Germans made three futile attacks on our trenches on Little Helckachkopf. We have made further progress in the region of Schenckelskopf. One of our aviators, after a brilliant pursuit, brought down a German aeroplane which fell inside the enemy's lines in Belgium between Langemarck and Tachen-dale.

The afternoon communiqué, which follows, tells of the fighting at Orbery:

In the Vosges a German attack which was repulsed by a violent bombardment, was carried out by a battalion against our positions to the northwest of Orbery (in Alsace). Fourteen miles north of Hartmanns-berg-Kopf. The attack was repulsed and the Germans left a great number of dead in front of our trenches. We took about forty prisoners. More than two-thirds of a German Guard regiment was destroyed, while 300 French were killed, including several officers. The French gained an advance of half a mile along a front 650 yards wide.

The Germans had organized an exceedingly strong attack in the Vosges. The official statement: "Our first trench was a hundred yards distant. The attack was delivered by one line regiment. By sniping, it suddenly came upon a German trench 300 yards long occupied by a section of the guard. We surprised the defenders, killing all of them with hand grenades except three who were made prisoners."

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"A strong German counter attack was delivered early in the next morning. Enemy wearing German uniforms which they had taken from our dead. The attack failed, however, and we beat back the attack with our machine guns and fire, which laid hundreds of Germans dead before our lines. Our troops fought with magnificent dash. They were exaggerated by the news of the day that the guard had tortured and killed a number of our wounded."

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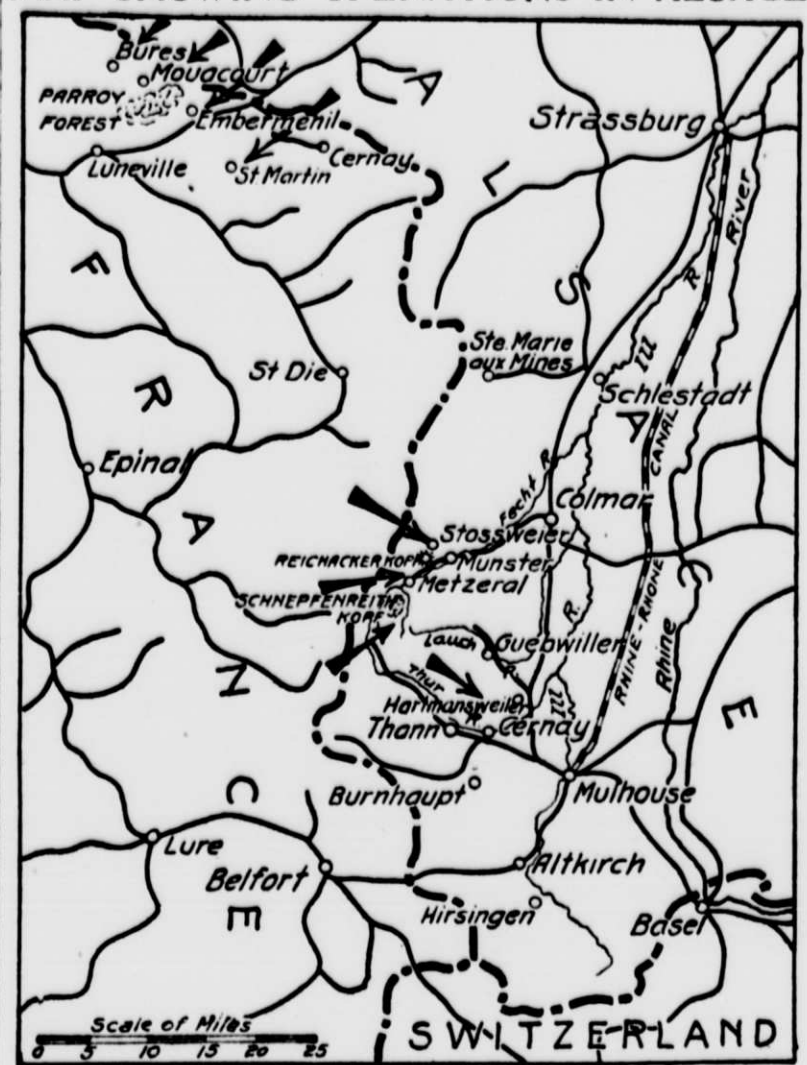
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MAP SHOWING OPERATIONS IN ALSACE



According to the French official war statements of the past few days, a serious offensive from at least two directions has begun at the headwaters of the Moselle in preparation for a general advance on Colmar. It is believed. Further south the French are pushing forward on the slopes of Hartmannsberg-Kopf. The Germans made attacks at several points in French Lorraine close to the frontier, but these attacks, according to Paris, were easily repulsed.

GERMANS CAPTURE POSITION IN VOSGES

Berlin Admits Loss of Ground Southeast of Ypres, However.

RETIRE NEAR METZELAL

BERLIN (via London), April 18.—The capture by the British of positions near the Ypres Canal is admitted in the German official report to-day, but the capture from the French of a position near Stossweiler is announced. The statement is as follows:

The British, after having caused several explosions by means of mines, penetrated last night into our positions in the hills close to the northern bank of the canal southeast of Ypres, but were repulsed again immediately by a counter attack except from three of the craters they occupied. The fighting continues.

In the Champagne the French blew up a trench near a position we captured the day before yesterday, but without gaining any advantage.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there have been only artillery battles.

In the Vosges we took possession of an advanced French position situated on a ridge of hills southwest of Stossweiler.

Southeast of Metzeral our advanced posts were withdrawn on all other fronts there were only artillery attacks.

In the eastern theatre the situation remains unchanged.

CAPTURE 1,450 RUSSIANS.

Austrians Report Success in Forests of Carpathians.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 18.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam forwards the following official statement issued to-day in Vienna:

The general situation is unchanged.

On the wooded mountains of the Carpathians an attack by the Russians, in the region of Nagydomo Zelve and Telepoch region was repulsed after sanguinary fighting in which we took seven officers and 1,450 men prisoners.

On all other fronts there were only artillery attacks.

It is reported from the southern theatre of war that Serbian artillery fire from the region of Belgrade has been answered successfully several times.

SEES VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

George Gould's Yachting Master Home With War Impressions.

Capt. T. Donald Todd, George Jay Gould's yachting master, and skipper of the Atlantic, which is laid up at Southampton, arrived yesterday by the steamer St. Paul, with impressions of the war accumulated by long residence abroad.

He said the war will begin in earnest next month and that the allies would soon puncture the military bubble of Germany.

GEN. F. S. MAUDE WOUNDED.

Former Military Secretary to Canadian Governor-General Hurt.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 18.—The Press Bureau announced to-day that among the officers wounded in recent fighting in France was Brig.-Gen. F. S. Maude.

Gen. Maude was military secretary to the Governor-General of Canada from 1901 to 1905. He was born in 1864 and entered the army in 1885. He served in the Sudan and the South African war. He was attached to the British War Office at the time of the outbreak of the present war.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

Greek Ship Was Destroyed in Surprise Attack.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 18.—The Greek steamer Eleusantos, which was torpedoed and sunk off the North Hinder lightship, was not warned by the German submarine which attacked her. Her crew of twenty-one arrived at Flushing to-day. Some of the men were suffering from exposure and Capt. Antennas, the skipper, had to be taken to a hospital.

The Eleusantos was on her way to Buenos Ayres to get grain for the Dutch Government. She was going out empty.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN HANDS OF TURKS

E-15 Goes Ashore in the Dardanelles, With Loss of Seven Men.

TWENTY-FOUR PRISONERS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 18.—The British submarine E-15, one of the latest types, ran ashore yesterday off Kephaz Point in the Dardanelles. Seven of her crew were lost. The remaining twenty-four (the full crew numbered thirty-one men), including three officers, were rescued by the Turks and made prisoners. One of the men rescued, according to an official statement issued at Constantinople, is the former Vice-Consul at Dardanelles.

The E-15 was completed after the war began. She had four torpedo tubes, two twelve pound guns and developed sixteen knots on the surface and ten knots when submerged. Her displacement was 700 tons.

News of the loss of the E-15 was given out by the official press bureau. She was attempting a difficult reconnaissance of the mine field in Kephaz Bay when her nose ran into the mud. Apparently she was not entirely submerged at the time, for Turkish soldiers shot at her and attracted by the calls of distress and put out to the rescue of the crew. The press bureau's official statement follows:

The British submarine E-15, while attempting a difficult reconnaissance of the Kephaz mine field off the Dardanelles yesterday, was run ashore off Kephaz Point, four miles below the narrowest part of the strait.

Three officers and twenty-one men of the crew of thirty-one were rescued by the Turks and made prisoners, according to the official statement issued at Constantinople. This statement adds that among the prisoners was the former Vice-Consul at Dardanelles.

The meagre announcement of the reported loss of the E-15, which was a British destroyer of the island of Chios yesterday morning, made by the Admiralty yesterday, was amplified by a further Admiralty announcement made to-day which says that the deaths of the soldiers were due to the capsizing of two boats in the strait.

Almost cut in half by the later information, which is to the effect that twenty-four were drowned and twenty-seven missing.

The destruction of the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Demir Hissar off the island of Chios is recounted in a dispatch to the Daily News from Chios. That it is not stated in the dispatch that the Demir Hissar is the destroyer that attacked the transport Manitou and was later run ashore by its commander. It is supposed here that she was.

The Demir Hissar managed to run the blockade of the Dardanelles about three weeks ago and since then had been prowling about in the Aegean looking for a chance to strike.

Her presence in those waters came three days ago when she unsuccessfully gave chase to a troop ship, firing three torpedoes, all of which went wild.

She then slipped off the island of Chios on Friday by several of the Allied destroyers, got away. When the destroyers got near enough to fire the Demir Hissar commander threw his torpedoes and ammunition and other things of value overboard and ran the destroyer ashore on Chios. The crew of thirty-four included seven Germans, one of them the commander, who were taken from the complement of the battle cruiser Goeben.

After wandering about the Aegean for some time, the Demir Hissar was captured by the British. She was taken to the island of Chios, where she had become separated from its escort. The destroyer's first torpedo missed, but the second one hit the ship, and she was seriously damaged. It did not sink it, but she was so badly off that she was unable to continue her operations.

Signals for help were sent out and two Allied destroyers came up and chased the Demir Hissar away.

The destroyer fled southwest toward the Gulf of Smyrna, but in that locality found herself out of her element. At night she crept back into the open, apparently looking for more troop ships, and was surprised near the coast by the pursuing cruisers, all of which missed.

The crew left the destroyer as soon as she had grounded and rowed ashore, where they were met by a Greek coast guard. The fugitives surrendered to this guard and were marched into the village, where they were interned. As they were marched through the streets the crowds of Greeks showed great hostility toward them, especially the Germans.

EL ARISH SHELLED.

French Cruiser Attacks Turkish Camp in Palestine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 18.—The Press Bureau issued the following despatch from Cairo to-day:

On April 16 a reconnaissance was made by aeroplane from the Suez Canal to El Arish, twenty miles south of El Arish. Nine bombs were dropped with the result that a Turkish camp, directed by a German plane, was destroyed. The extent of the damage is not stated.

On the following day a French cruiser, also directed by a German plane, caused damage to Turkish troops during the bombardment of the camp south of Gaza.

El Arish is a fortified town on the Mediterranean near the boundary between Egypt and Palestine. Gaza is in Palestine, forty-eight miles southwest of Jerusalem.

BOMBARD TURKISH CITY.

Russian Black Sea Fleet Shells Kara Burun.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 18.—A despatch from Sofia to-day says that the Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded Kara Burun yesterday. The extent of the damage is not stated.

Kara Burun is on the coast of the Black Sea about thirty miles north of Constantinople.

MISSIONARIES SEND PLEA.

Ask Wilson to Take Hand in Chinese Negotiations.

PERKIN, April 18.—American missionaries in China have sent a long cable message to President Wilson at Washington asking the United States to take a hand in the negotiations now going on at Peking over the Japanese demands on China. They characterize the Japanese demands as "unreasonable and unjust." The cable is signed by the missionaries of the American Board of Christian Missions.

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BRITISH CALL DERBURG STATEMENT NEGATIVE

Continued from First Page.

cut, their commerce swept from the seas and the German navy bottled up in home ports. In other words, the present position of Germany on these points is likened to that of a man in jail who suddenly finds himself a believer in the abolition of prisons.

The suggestion made that if Germany wants the seas neutralized, if she expects the maritime Powers to give up the control which they now exercise in the waters of the world, she must first agree by joining by joining her proposed one for the limitation of armaments generally. For Germany to agree to the limitation of her land forces is no greater sacrifice for her than it is for the maritime Powers like England, the United States and Japan to give up voluntarily the rights which they do or would enjoy as belligerents.

INDORSED BY MR. RIDDER

Editor Says Dr. Dernburg Speaks for German Government.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's statement of the terms Germany considers essential to peace has made a profound impression upon German Americans, who, it is believed, are generally disposed to accept the gospel put forth. Herman Ridder was asked yesterday for an expression of opinion, first, upon Dr. Dernburg's authority to suggest peace terms, and second, upon the terms named by the distinguished German.

Mr. Ridder has seen it, but was able to dictate a brief comment. As to Dr. Dernburg's authority, he said:

"I believe that Dr. Dernburg very faithfully represents the views of the German Government, and I would repeat any statement by him as fully representing their